

The Bisbee Daily Review

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GOVERNOR HUNT'S RETIREMENT.

One of the most fanciful of recent political rumors has it that Governor Hunt will make no effort to secure a renomination, devoting his attention instead of winning a seat in the United States Senate. If newspaper readers and crackerbox oracles will pause to think, they will recall that Governor Hunt has neither authorized the announcement that he seeks re-election nor wishes his name presented as a candidate for the Senate. It is, therefore, fair to assume that the thoughts uppermost in Governor Hunt's mind at present have to do with retirement from public life. If this is his decision now, and if he abides by it, he is to be congratulated.

As an experiment, George W. P. Hunt was justified. Voters who contributed to the experiment, if they acted in good faith, were justified in supporting him. He displayed qualities in private life which suggested that he might be a successful public servant. These estimable qualities did not develop as useful in public affairs. As an executive, Governor Hunt is a failure and as such should not be perpetuated. If his friends are more zealous than discreet, he should be saved from his friends. The sincerity of this friendship is impugned when it attempts to fasten upon him the ridicule which would result from any attempt to send him to Washington.

Although there is little to support the analogy, Governor Hunt's case somehow brings to mind that of Governor Blease. South Carolina Democrats have held their primary election and chosen an anti-Blease delegation to the State convention. South Carolina is to be congratulated. So is the country at large. Since Blease thrust himself into the limelight as the most conspicuous exponent of political cowardism he has kept thoughtful South Carolinians in a state of chronic humiliation. Blease and his wholesale pardoning of convicts were much worse than Hunt and his soppily sentimental prison policies. Blease consigned the constitution of the United States to hell and invited those who opposed him to follow the constitution. Hunt merely ignored the constitution of Arizona, which calls for the enactment of capital punishment. Blease has endeavored himself to the red-neck element of his State by his bad manners, impudence, bluster and violence toward that class of citizens whose necks are not red and who also commit the sin of wearing clean shirts and thinking clean thoughts. Not content with shaming his own State, he now seeks to speak for the United States as a Senator. His defeat by the party leaders in South Carolina gives ground for hope that he will never achieve this ambition.

Governor Hunt may compare with Governor Blease in his enjoyment of publicity but he has not gone to the extreme to secure it which made the name of the South Carolina executive a by-word throughout the land. In view of the fact that Governor Hunt has not signified up to this time any intention of continuing as executive or of measuring himself for a Senatorial toga, the good sense displayed by him is in sharp contrast to the efforts of Governor Blease to thrust himself into places where he is not wanted.

STOPPING THE FIGHT.

It was too much to expect that fighting would cease in Mexico between Federalists and Constitutionalists while this country was engaged in mediatory proceedings. It would hardly be fair to ask the Constitutionalists to call a halt and lose the advantage which attends the flush of triumph.

Mr. Carranza declines to arrange an armistice with Mr. Huerta. He could not do so if he wished, as one Mr. Villa has no intention to quit fighting just now when the chances are all with him. And why should he stop?

He has fought his way from the north boundary down through the fast, broad part of the Mexican leg as it shows on the map until he is about at the knee. He certainly owes no concession to Huerta and would be foolish to merely grant him time to recoup his fallen fortunes and renew his supply of arms.

Every foot of ground added to Constitutional territory puts them in just so much better position to demand full consideration from the mediators when the final settlement comes. Besides which, they know that instead of having the United States in fear, the administration is friendly to them.

It is Huerta, not the United States, that is their foe

and while a part of his army is busy watching around Vera Cruz is their time to move ahead. They have Torreón and Monterrey. They have Tampico and Saltillo. If they can take these they will at last have a port through which to get arms from Europe and will have forced the Federalists 200 miles farther south. Mediation takes a long time to reach a conclusion. Up to date it has hardly begun. And there is a growing feeling at Washington that the quickest and surest way to eliminate Huerta is through Villa and his army.

It was at Tampico the incident occurred which led to armed action. But the United States did not take Tampico, already under siege by Villa, but swooped down on Vera Cruz farther to the south, leaving the rebel chief free to go on with his operations.

There has been no compulsion used to force Carranza to join in mediation, and while he did not have sense enough to see the side on which the better was spread, Villa did. Villa may yet be in Mexico City while the mediators are still at Montreal; at least he will be in Tampico and Saltillo.

A GOOD BOARD

A survey of the personnel of the Federal Reserve Board contributes to the feeling that President Wilson has chosen excellent men to undertake the solution of the country's banking problems. The board seems to be made up of men who will work intelligently.

Paul Moyn's Warburg is a man who will bring to his work an intimate acquaintance with the gigantic problems of international banking. That Richard Olney would have made the ideal head of the Board was admitted from the moment his appointment was forecasted, and his declination is the subject of nation-wide regret.

What of the six members who have accepted? Who are they and what capabilities do they bring to the powerful directing body?

Harry A. Wheeler is of the Middle West. He is a Chicago banker, familiar with the banking problems of the great stretch of country in and tributary to the Mississippi Valley. He helped and served as its president. He is one of the thinking bankers who have attempted to make use of the consular reports and the vast amount of trade and commercial statistics gathered by all Government bureaus having to do with commerce, by directing the information into channels where it will be of use to the merchant and the banker.

The new South is represented by W. P. G. Harding of Birmingham. He comes from the Pittsburgh of the South, from the very heart of the Southern industrial district. As a leading banker he will bring to the Reserve Board a knowledge of that rapidly developing section's commercial and financial conditions.

The economist is represented by Dr. Adolph Casper Miller of San Francisco. Dr. Miller is a Flood Professor of Economics and Commerce in the University of California. For thirty of his forty-eight years he has been a student of finance and is reckoned as an international authority on that and kindred subjects.

Three bankers and an economist comprise that part of the Federal Reserve Board now certain. The Atlantic seaboard, the Middle West, the far West and the South have representatives in these four appointees. The ex-officio members are Comptroller of the currency John Skelton Williams and Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo.

Comptroller Williams is a railroad president and an officer and director in numerous banks and trust companies. He is best known as the head of the Southern seaboard railways. Southern financial circles have known him since 1886 as a member of a Richmond banking firm.

When the country at large first heard of William Gibbs McAdoo he was boring tunnels under New York. He is a Georgian by birth and a New Yorker by adoption. McAdoo is a type of the lawyer-capitalist evolved by the great building and engineering undertakings of the last two decades. His record as Secretary of the Treasury has made him anything but an unknown quantity in the financial affairs of the nation.

As the Board now stands, it will be made up of a lawyer-capitalist, three bankers, a railway president and an economist, with the seventh member yet to be named. The personnel of the Board, so far as named, guarantees the success of our gigantic currency experiment.

In the war with Spain, the voyage of the Oregon to join Sampson's fleet caught the public attention. It took twenty-three days from San Francisco by Magellan's Strait to Jupiter Inlet, Fla. Nothing of the sort will be heard this year, even if trouble in Mexico comes to the worst. A railway steamer is to be put through the canal within ten days. Bigger ones may freely pass six or seven months in advance of the formal opening date, Jan. 1, 1915.

The new American Military Governor of Vera Cruz, Col. Palmer, begins business with 350,000 pesos' worth of revenue stamps which his Mexican predecessor forgot to take away, and so there will be no break in the fine old system of taxation without representation.

Women suffrage is not strong enough in these parts as yet to justify reference by its leaders to the Mayor of New York as "poor boy." It is boys of Mr. Mitchell's type who will give or withhold the ballot for women one of these days.

The rules of war recognized in the international law forbid the bombardment of an unfortified town. The Colorado Coroner's jury finds the militia to have been less merciful in firing upon the last village at Ludlow.

WILDE GIVES NO REASON FOR HIS U. A. RESIGNATION

Statement to Public Simply Says He Desired to Go Out Some While Back.

If there was friction between Dr. Wilde, president of the Arizona University and the board of regents governing that institution, that fact was not mentioned by Dr. Wilde in the statement which he gave to the press at the time he handed in his resignation and requested its acceptance. The Tucson Star contained the following concerning the resignation of Dr. Wilde last week:

"The resignation of Dr. A. H. Wilde, president of the University of Arizona, was accepted Friday at the meeting of the board of regents. The resignation was made in December, but was not acted upon at that time. A successor has not been chosen, and the resignation will not take effect until September 1. Other business included the selection of a large portion of the faculty and plans for the reorganization of the school of mines.

"Dr. Wilde first presented his resignation to the board of regents last December, according to a statement made by Chancellor Frank Hereford last evening. Before the question of considering the resignation came up the charges made by Senator Woreley and others against the management of the institution came out, and the board refused to accept the resignation of Dr. Wilde, deeming that such action on their part would expose it to appear that they considered Dr. Wilde responsible for the alleged conditions which the board of regents were satisfied did not exist.

"For this reason they refused to consider the resignation. After the Woreley charges had been completely refuted and disproven, Dr. Wilde again tendered his resignation and in April by letter called the attention of the board of regents to the letter asking that he be allowed to resign. At the meeting yesterday the matter was finally taken up and the resignation accepted.

"The resignation is to take effect September 1, and Dr. Wilde will be allowed a leave of absence home directly after the close of the school year.

"Dr. Wilde in speaking of the matter, made the following statement last evening: 'In December I notified the regents of my intention to resign my office in the spring, and so brought up the matter formally at the recent meeting of the board. I desire to undertake other work in the fall.'

"Among other matters considered by the regents was plans for the new agricultural building. The board also talked over the school of mines and it was agreed that the school should be completely reorganized. Speaking of the matter, Chancellor Hereford said last evening:

"I can say that the reorganization of the school of mines at an early date is practically an assured thing. We cannot hope in our agricultural school to surpass some of the schools in older States, where agriculture is one of the chief features. However, we can make our school of mines one of the best in the United States.

"Recently Mr. David Cole of Montreal, whose family resides in Tucson one of the best-known mining men in the Northwest, was invited to the suggestion of Dr. Ricketts to make a complete inspection of the school of mines and make a report to the board of regents as to what should be done to reorganize the school. His report will be available at an early date and I am sure will be of great value."

DEFIANCE LAUNCHED AT BATH

BATH, Me., May 11.—The racing sloop Defiance, one of the trio of candidates for the defense of the America's cup in the international races to take place the coming summer, was successfully launched this afternoon from the yards of her builders in this city. Prominent yachtsmen of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, who comprise the syndicate that is building the Defiance, were present at the launching. The sloop was christened by Miss Frances Clark, daughter of E. Walter Clark of Philadelphia, a leading member of the tri-city syndicate.

The Defiance was designed by Geo. Owen of Bath. The boat has a length of 115 feet overall; a beam of 22 feet 6 inches, and is of 12 feet fixed draft and 75 feet waterline. The most striking feature of the yacht's underbody is her lead keel, which is quite different in length and shape from the ordinary keel. Another distinguishing feature of the Defiance is the clean edge of her deck, which is without bulwarks or handrails. In this respect she differs from the Resolute and the Vaulter, the other two candidates for the defense of the cup.

It is the present plan of her builders to have the Defiance completed and rigged within the next week or ten days. After being given several trials off the Maine coast she will be taken on a spin to Marblehead.



COCHISE IS FREE OF INDEBTEDNESS! HAS GREAT SHOWING

Karger Tells of the Very Best Conditions Cochise Has Had Enjoyment Of.

Printing in pamphlet form, some twenty-four pages, has just been completed of the annual report of A. C. Karger, clerk of the board of supervisors of Cochise county, for the year 1913.

The report dwells extensively on the assessment, outstanding indebtedness, expenditures and value of all county property, etc., as shown by the records in the office of the board of supervisors for the year ending December 31, 1913.

It is a very interesting document and reflects considerable credit upon the present county administration.

The report contains the abstract of the assessment rolls of the county for the year 1913, and gives the total value of all property in the county at \$38,452,604.31, while the total exemptions amount to \$1,088,419, in addition to giving the raises made by the state board of equalization, thereby bringing the total valuations of Cochise county property up to \$38,058,890.49.

Another interesting feature of Clerk Karger's report is the annual report of County Treasurer Charles W. Hicks, which discloses that on January 1, 1913, there was a balance in the county strong box of \$786,408.20, while the receipts during the past year amounted to \$2,059,546.81, and after deducting the disbursements for the year there remained in the county treasury at the close of business on December 31, 1913, a total of \$388,260.75, which was distributed throughout the various county funds.

During 1913 county warrants were issued in the sum of \$292,658.42, being paid out of the salary, general and road funds.

The value of the county property, according to the report, is fixed at \$770,415, and includes the court house, all branch county jails, county hospital and poor farm, county bridges, teams and road machinery, in addition to all school district property and school buildings.

The report also goes into detail relative to the school taxes levied in the several school districts throughout the county, and gives the total bonded indebtedness of all school districts at \$277,550, of which Douglas has \$143,000 and Bisbee comes second with \$105,000.

Clear of Debt.

What will be of vital interest to the taxpayers of the county at large, and which speaks well for the businesslike manner in which our country officials have conducted the affairs of the county, is the fact that all floating indebtedness of the county was wiped out during 1913. The floating indebtedness in the past consisting of registered county warrants, has at all times proven a burden to the taxpayer, it being necessary to make provisions for paying off the same when the county tax rate was levied, said registered warrants bearing 7 per cent interest from the time of registration to the time of payment.

During the year 1912 the board paid off registered warrants to the extent of \$195,230.87, which had accumulated during the previous administration, and at the close of 1913 had succeeded in winning out all floating indebted-

ness, thereby relieving the taxpayer of an additional burden in the way of a 7 per cent interest, which was made necessary in floating the warrants.

The report further goes into detail in connection with duplicate assessment rolls for the year 1913, and shows that the amount of taxes collectable as charged on the rolls was \$1,019,193.84, while the additions ordered by the supervisors amounted to \$2,273.42, making the grand total amount of taxes foot up \$1,021,467.26, the largest amount collected by any one county in the state.

The total number of assessments recorded on the rolls during 1913 totaled 7542, or an increase of 815 assessments over the year 1912.

Operating Expenses Less.

One of the principal features of the entire report is that the expenditures for the year 1913 show a decrease over the year 1912 to the amount of \$33,332.89, not including the expenditures had during the past year on the county roads and public schools, which departments are provided for by a special tax levy.

Other Information.

A very elaborate report is also had on the condition of the schools of the county, and reveals the following interesting data:

There are sixty-five school districts throughout the county.

The number of pupils enrolled in the schools during 1913 were 6947.

The average daily attendance for 1913 was 4,469.50.

The total value of all school property for 1913 was \$347,18.

Total expenditures for all school districts during 1913 amounted to \$478,324.76.

Number of teachers employed in the common schools for 1913 were 178. There were four high schools in 1913, the same being located at Tombstone, Bisbee, Douglas and Wilcox, while the number of teachers employed were 23.

Taken in its entirety, the report could be no more comprehensive, and speaks well for the manner in which the office of the board of supervisors has been conducted during the present administration.

ARIZONA NUGGETS

BOND MINE GROUP.

PATAGONIA.—Dr. H. G. Crowell and associates of Kansas City, Mo., have taken a bond lease on a group of claims in the Wrightson district belonging to Gus Varick. Dr. Crowell left for the east after completing the deal, and operations would be commenced about June 1. Varick will be in charge of operations.

INCREASE OUTPUT.

CLIFTON.—Numerous changes have been made by the Arizona Copper company in its plans for the future. The concentrator, which has been under process of rehabilitation for some time, is to be enlarged to 4000 tons daily capacity instead of 2000 as at present contemplated. During March the company produced 3,284,600 pounds of copper, making a total of 8,820,000 pounds for the quarter as against 9,300,000 pounds for the same period of 1913.

OLD CLIP MINE SOLD.

YUMA.—Julian P. Jones and associates of Los Angeles, have paid A. B. Ming, Frank Baxter and Gus Livingston, all of Yuma, \$14,000 cash for the Old Clip mine. This includes the tailings dump, which is believed

to be worth more than the mine itself. Four years ago Baxter, Ming and Livingston bought the property at a tax sale and they cleaned up a handsome profit. The clip was a heavy producer of gold in the early days, but was closed 28 years ago. At the time it was worked nothing was known of cyaniding or other modern methods of recovery. It is estimated that the tailings are worth \$7 a ton. It is the intention of the new owners first to cyanide the tailings and then rehabilitate the mine. There is much ore left in the mine.

TO BUILD SUBWAY.

TUCSON.—Advices received from New York state that directors of the Southern Pacific have authorized an appropriation of \$40,000 for the construction of a subway under the company's tracks. The appropriation is made conditional upon the raising of a like amount by the City of Tucson. It will become available on July 1. The subway is proposed to extend from Congress street, and Tenth avenue to the south side of the railroad tracks to Ninth street and Fourth avenue on the north. Its purpose is to eliminate the present crossing of the network of tracks by large numbers of people, as at present. Each lot on the north side of the city will be assessed a few dollars toward raising the city's share of this fund. It is planned to build the subway this summer.

SIX ARE INJURED.

MIAMI.—Word reached Miami last night by automobile traveling over the Globe-Phoenix road of an accident Sunday in which Judge W. J. Kingsbury of Tempe, and a party of friends were injured. The accident occurred on the highway about twenty-three miles west of Roosevelt, the car falling to take a curve. Among those hurt with Judge Kingsbury were J. B. Bourne, of Florence, treasurer of Pinal county, who had a wrist broken and an ankle injured, J. P. Bourne, father of Treasurer Bourne who sustained a gash in the forehead, B. B. Sanders, of Tempe, who was severely bruised, and Mrs. D. B. Sanders who suffered severe bruises and lacerations.

RESERVOIR COMPLETED.

TUCSON.—The storage reservoir for water pumped from the city's wells was practically finished Tuesday evening. Its capacity is 1,500,000 gallons. The reservoir was constructed from a part of the bond issue recently voted. Pouring of concrete for the pipe line to convey the water to the city was commenced today.

DEMOCRATIC CITY TICKET.

ELECTION MAY 25.

FOR MAYOR.

I. C. E. ADAMS.

FOR CITY MARSHAL.

JAMES ALLISON.

FOR CITY CLERK.

I. B. TOMLINSON.

FOR STREET SUPERVISOR.

A. E. SHEPPARD.

FOR ALDERMEN 1ST. WARD.

ROBERT HENNESSEY.

CHARLES CUNNINGHAM.

FOR ALDERMEN 2ND. WARD.

GERALD DEBELLY.

J. J. WALSH.

FOR ALDERMEN 3RD. WARD.

JOHN ANGLUS.

VANCE M. JOHNSON.

—Adv.